tion of its nearest neighbor with solicitude, and the popular party in the United States are gratified and excited by the symptoms of further changes which forotell the gradual advance of the Angle-American Confederation towards the Isthmus of Darien. But, in truth, this tendency to wholesale annexation, since the territory of Mexica seems to fall from sheer incapacity of self-government into the arms of a stronger race, is one of the chief dangers and embarrassments of the Union. The theory of the American constitution supposes that every part of its vast territory is inhabited by mea equally qualified to be the etizens of free and sovereign States, while they concur in the same general principles for the collective government of the federal commonwealth. The extension of equal privileges to many millions of citizens of a different and interior race would be an event pregnant with unforescen consequences to the whole structure of the Union, and there is no peril more to be apprehended by American statesmen jealous of the best interests of their country.

Although we trust it is needless to repeat that nothing is more remote from the policy of Great

Although we trust it is needless to repeat that nothing is more remote from the policy of Great Britain than the acquisition of territory on the southern part of the North American continent, which was made one of the absurd pretexts for the annexation of Texas by the United States, yet we cannot forget that the British community have very extensive pecuniary interests in Mexico. Our countrymen are, unhappily, the largest creditors of this deplorable government, and English capital has been invested in that country to an amount which might have largely developed its resources under the protection of a vigorous and enlightened administration. Without attempting, therefore, to indicate the course which could be pursued with advantage by the British government in the internal affairs of Mexico, it certainly does become a matter of grave consideration whether any measures can be taken, in the scramble which is about to ensue, for the protection of British interests, and for securing the recognition of the public debt by whatever government may be called into existence. The legislative body has dispersed, as we have seen, without taking any measures at all to enable the government to meet its engagements and carry on the public service. Foreign nations must look, therefore, to the executive power; and it is equally the interest of the United States and of England, with a view to the maintenance of peace and of the existing state of things, that this executive interest of the United States and of England, with a view to the maintenance of peace and of the existing state of things, that this executive power, in whatever hands it may be placed, should be strong and effective. We are not inclined to believe the report that Arista has already made overtures to the cabinet of Washington to place himself in their hands in consideration of a large sum of money, or that the Senate of the United States would sanction the appropriation of \$6,000,000 to a system of continual interference in Mexican affairs. The duty and the interest of the United States, as well as of Great Britain, is to stand as much as possible aloof from this collapse of a nation, but, at the same time, to take care that the rights of foreigners in Mexica receive more protection than the expiring authority of the government can now afford them.

The Anniversay of American Independence in Liverpool.

[From the Liverpool Times July 8]

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated on board the United States mail steamer Baltie on Monday, the 5th inst., in a most agreeable and spirited manner.

The committee of arrangements consisted of fifteen men, that being the number of States represented among the American passengers. Ten different countries found worthy representatives among the foreignors, who partook in the ceremenies and festivities of the occasion.

The noble ship was tastefully decorated with numerons flags, which streamed in the breeze from every part of the rigging, the national ensign of America and the union jack of England floating peacefully together from the fore.

At noon, a national salute of thirteen guns was fired; and immediately afterward, a solemn and appropriate present of God was prepounced by the

fired; and immediately afterward, a solemu and appropriate prayer to God was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Barber, of Missouri.

The Hon. Judge King, of Pennsylvania, after a

Rev. Mr. Barber, of Missouri.

The Hon. Judge Kirg, of Pennsylvania, after a few introductory remarks, read, in a clear and distinct voice, the Declaration of Independence, the great charter of American liberty.

Mr. Hoppin, of Rhode Island, the orator of the day, then delivered an address. Although he commenced with an apology, by alluding to the brief notice he had received of the wishes of the committee, and to his own delicate health, he soon satisfied all that no apology was necessary. The discourse abounded with beauty, and the pathos of the portions in which the memory of our fathers was invoked, and their deeds held up for example and admiration, was relieved by touches of humor and allusions to the circumstances and incidents of the voyage, which created merriment and good feeling. At three o'clock the company sat down to a magnificent dinner, Mr. Harrison, of Maryland, officiating as president, and the Hon. G. W. Crawford, or Georgia, Hon. Judge King, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Rogers, of Delaware, and Dr. Cruny, of Massachu setts, as vice presidents.

After dinner the following regular toasts were read: "The day we celebrate—blay each anniversary of this birthday of our Union still find us a united and happy people." "The memory of Washington." Drunk standing, and in silence. "The Union of the States: the keystone of our political system—May its duration be permanent as time itself, and perish but at Nature's funeral pile." Music: The Star-spangled Banner. "The President of the United States—His administration has shown the confidence of the nation to have been wisely imparted and well merited." The Queen of Great Britain—The virtuous and enlightened head of a great and free nation." Music: God save the Queen. "France, our ancient ally—We remember and acknowledge our obligations to her gallant sons." and acknowledge our obligations to her gallant sons."

'The Queen of Spain—She wears the brightest jewel of a monarch's crown: clemeacy.

'Earthly tower doth then show like God's when the spain spai e our obligations to her gallant sons accomplished seaman, and the courteous gentle-censure. Such men give character to our country."

"The Baltic—Finished and furnished like a floating galace; commanded and officered by scientific skill; channed by a crew of hardy and gallant seamen— she walks the waters like a thing of life: an henor to those who designed the noble ship, to the libe-rality of the proprietors, and to the nation whose flag she bears." "The Collins and Cunard Steamers— Allie designed for warling purposes ment have

she walks the waters like a thing of life: an honor to those who designed the nobte ship, to the liberality of the proprietors, and to the nation whose flag she bears." "The Collins and Cunard Steamers—Alike designed for warlike purposes, may they know no rivalry except an honorable and generous commercial competition. May their cannons never be fired except in the salutes of courtesy." "Woman—The guide, the companion, and the solace of life's pilgrimage."

These toasts were received with the customary knoors. When the cheers had subsided which followed the announcement of the fifth toast, in honor of the Queen of Great Britain, Fradrick, Solly Hood, Egg., one of her majesty's justices of the peace, &c., responded on the part of the English gentlemen on board, in an admirable speech, of which the concluding portion is annexed:—"May the two flags of the United States and the United Kingdom, floating, as they now do, side by side, on the foretopmast of your gallant ship, symbolize the eternal union of the two nations engaged, the one in the now continent, the other in the old, in the advancement of the cause which you celebrate this day—the cause of civil and religious liberty all over the world—and, speaking one word for myself, and from the manner which I, a stranger, have been received by your people, I can fearlessly assert that no man can visit your shores without finding out that Brether Jonathan is indeed a brother."

After the sixth, to France, Mr. Edward Begovern replied in a brief and appropriate speech.

The French gentlemen on board, offered the following sentiments: "The prosperity of the United States of America: the glory of the age. As the two countries become more powerful, may the bonds of cordial friendship which unite them, become stronger with the lapse of time."

Senor Santos Torrero delivered an excellent address in Spanish, when the seventh toast, in honor of the Queen of Spain, was read, concluding with an earnest hope that perpetual and lasting friendship may ever exist between Spain and

Leutenant Fox responded to the lanth, in the name of the United States Navy, briefly and humorously.

Captain Construct replied to the tenth, expressing himself, as he always does, clearly, modestly, and to the point.

Mr. Willow, at the request of the ladies, made an amusing reply to the thirteenth toast, to woman.

After the conclusion of the regular toasts, the following were offered, in addition, by the Committee of Arrangements: "Mr. Hoppin, of Rhode Island, the orator of the day; may health and happiness attend him through the Old world, and success and honor await his return to America."

"Lieutenant Fox, first officer of the Baltic—He has won our respect as a semman, and our respect as a gentleman. When at the post, he well deserves that of Post Captain of the United States Navy. We are sure that the stars and stripes of his frigate will never be dishonored.

At sunset, another national salute of thirteen

At sunset, another national salute of thirteer At sunset, another national salute of thirteen guns was fired. A concert was then performed in the ladies' cabin, and the vocal and instrumental music of the amateurs gave universal satisfaction.

The company then adjourned to witness a grand display of fireworks. The ship was illumined with blue lights, and showers of rockets filled the heavens with new and beautiful constellations.

The main-deck had, in the meantime, been arranged for a ball-room, canopied and draped with flags, ensigns, and banners, and brilliantly illuminated in an extraordinary manner: it resembled a siry hall. Old Neptane, who had been tossing us

about for several days in a manner which threatened to trip up the heels of any adventurous dancers, ceased from his labours, and the metion became so gentle as merely to remind us pleasantly that we

gentle as merely to remind us pleasantly that we were not on teru firma.

Quadrilles, waitzes, and reels were kept up until midnight, and fair lanies, who had risen languidly from sick couches to witness the festivities, were inspired by the scene, danced off their remembrance of past sufferings, and were able to partake of the elegant supper which crowned and closed the proceedings of the day.

Universal good temper prevailed throughout. Not a sore place was touched; not a harsh word spoken; and not an incident occurred to mar the perfect harmony of the passengers, all of whom will cherish the recollection of this celebration on the broad Atlantic, as a bright spot in their memories.

## Operatic Troubles in London-Her Majesty

Operatic Troubles in London—Her Majesty's
Thentre.

[From the London Times, July 29]
Now that the public is informed, by means of of ficial announcements, that the present management will terminate with this season, a short review of the novelties produced during Mr. Lumley's career may not be unacceptable. A hasty glance at the list will show that there has been no want of enterprising spirit, even though the Parco have appeared somewhat unkindly at the end. It is necessary to state that we call attention to novelties alone, and that we generally pass over the logacies left to Mr. Lumley by Mr. Laporte, whether they be old operas, artists who, like M. Lablache, have adhered to the house through good and evil report, or artists who have gone over to the other lyrical establishment.

Mr. Lumley's career began in 1842, when Madame Frezzolini, M. G. Roneoni, Mademoisello Moltini, and Mr. Guasco made their first appearance before a Lendon public. It is since that period that M. Roneoni has acquired his high reputation. As for Mademoiselle Moltini, she will remain fresh in the memory of the public as a charraing singer who disappeared too soon from their gaze. The ballet was most brilliant this season. "Giselle," with Mdlle C. Grisi, and "Alma," two of the few works in this class not foredoomed to speedy oblivien, were both played for the first time, and it may be remarked that although Mdlle Cerito made her débût during the management of M. Laporte, it was not till the production of "Alma" she took that high position which has since proved so advantageous in London and in Paris. Perrot, who in former times had given such lustre to the ballet, returned to Her Majesty's theatre this year after a long absence, and the season received additional éclat from the farewell engagement of Signor Rabini, the first of the "old guard" who retired from the service.

The following season—the season of IS43—rendered us acquainted with Fornasari "Belisario." in which he made his débût, took the town by storm, and, though he did not

Signor Rabini, the first of the "old guard" who retired from the service.

The following season—the season of 1843—rendered us acquainted with Fornasari "Belisario." in which he made his debût, took the town by storm, and, though he did not afterwards maintain the fame he had acquired in depicting the hero of the Eastern empire, he remained for some seasons as a serviceable actor of more than common versatility. The production of "Don Pasquale" and "Linda di Chamouni." is almost sufficient to mark this season as an epoch in modern musical history. If we except "La Figlia del Reggimento," they are the best Italian operas that have achieved a permanent success, and the works that have followed them have either been translations from the French operatic stage or emanations from Verdi—a name that no possible effort can render venerable in this country. The ballet this year gained an important accession in the person of the graceful Adèle Dumilatre, and was rendered strong by the combination of Cerito, Fanny Elssler, and Guy Stephan.

The engagements of Mademoiselle Favanti and Signor Moriani, in 1844, did not turn out so well as had been anticipated, and "Don Carlos," an opera, by Signor Costa, was anything but a success.—The ballet in the meanwhile proceeded brilliantly, Mademoiselle C. Grisi has never had so popular a dance as La Truandaise, in "Esmeralda," which was now played for the first time, and Mademoiselle Cerito, by the Pas del Ombre, in "Ondine," added fresh laurels to those she had already gained in "Alma." Several new singers—Madame Castellan, Madame Rita Boria, Madame Rossi Caccia, and M. Baroilbet—appeared in 1845, when the production of "Ernani" first made us acquainted with Verdi. Lucille Grahn now became a conspicuous figure in the ballet, which this season reached its culminating point in the immortal pas de quatre. Several other works in the Terpsichorean department were produced this year, and an agreeable variety was given to operatic entertainments by the performances of the juvenile Danscus

The year 1847 was, for two reasons, the most im pertant in the operatic annals. Several of Mr. Lamley's leading artists, and nearly the whole of his band, had founded a rival establishment at Covent Garden, and from this time a sharp competition was commenced. But the appearance of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind on the 4th of May procured for Mr. Lamley a complete triumph in the first instance, and a musical favore ensued, for which those who are too young to remember the excitement caused by Catilini can find no comparison. "Roberto il Diavolo (for the first time in Italian), "La Figlia del Reggimento," and "La Favorita," were produced during this remarkable engagement, as well as a new opera, called "I Masanadieri," which Verdi composed expressly for her Majesty's theatre, but which proved a failure. The débûts of MM. Gardoni and Standigl, were important events this year, and Rosati, who has retained her position to the present day, was a valuable accession to the Terpsicherean department. Several new ballets, beautifully decorated, were brought out; but Mademoiselle Jenny Lind was the leading personage of the day, and all other means of attraction were cast comparatively into the shade. and all other means of attraction were cast compara tively into the shade.

tively into the shade.

The Lind furore continued through the year 1818, when M. Belletti and Mr. Sims Reeves made their first appearance. Mademoiselle Sophie Cruvelli, since so illustrious, also came out at the commencement of the season, but without attracting much attention; and Madame Tadoleni, who brought with her a vast continental celebrity, varied the entortainment. A very pretty ballet, called "Fiorita," gave something of an impulse to the second department, which was still rendered most brilliant by the presence of Carlotta Grisi, Rosati, Marie Taglioni (who made her début the previous year), and Cerito; but, nevertheless, the interest in the ballet, tried by the standard of 1845, had sensibly diminished.

The secession of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind in 8149 was the cause of much difficulty to the manage-ment. Mademoiselle Alboni, one of the most de-lightful singers ever heard, made her débût at this ment. Mademoiselle Alboni, one of the most delightful singers ever heard, made her debût at this theatre, having previously sung at the Royal Italian, and Mademoiselle Parodi achieved a respectable success, but the public was not to be satisfied without Jenny Lind. A compromise was attempted in the shape of a concert, at which an entire opera (Zauberflötte) was played, and in which Mademoiselle Lind took a prominent part; but this scheme proved a failure, and at last the "Nightingale" consented to appear on the stage as an acting vocalist for six representations more. With these terminated her dramatic careor: but, during the latter portion of the season, some excitement was caused by the engagement—after many years absence from the stage—of Madame Sontag. This season M. Calzolari was engaged for the first time.

In 1850 the names of Mademoiselles Catherine Hayes, Giuliani, Ida Bertrand, and Madame Florentini were added to the list of vocalists, and Baucarde, a new tenor, was moderately successful. "La Tempesta," written expressly for the theatre by M. Halevy, was brought out with a strong cast and

tampesta," written expressly for the theatre by M. Halevy, was brought out with a strong cast and every accessary of decoration, but by no means established itself as a permanent favorite. The ballet in the meanwhile received a new impulse from the engagement of Mademoiselle Ferraris, and "Les Metamorphoses, sustained by Mademoiselle Carlotta Grisi, was one of the most striking works of the kind produced for some seasons.

Grisi, was one of the most striking works of the kind produced for some seasons.

The year 1851 was a year of new operas. "Gustavus" was played in Italian for the first time, "Le tre Nozzo" by M. Alary, and "Zerlina" by M. Auber, recent productions of the Parisian lyric stage, were transported to London, and "Florinda," an opera composed for Her Majesty's theatre by M. Thalberg, was brought out and failed. It may here be remarked, that in no particular has Mr. Lumley shown more spirit than in the engagement of foreign musicians to write original works for his house, and yet on no one occasion has his enterprise in this respect been rewarded with success. The debits of several new mime donne—Mademoiselles C. Duprez, Alaymo, Barbiere Nini, and Sophie Cruvelli—signalized this year. Although the last named of these ladies appeared some years before, her virtual dbbit was in 1851, and during the latter part of the season the establishment was chiefly supported by her talents and exertions. "L'I le les Amours," in which the costume of Watteau's paintings was introduced, was an attempt to give an air of novelty to the ballet, but nevertheless the ancient glories were not to be revived.

It would be aremsture to recapitulate the season

to the ballet, but nevertheless the ancient glories were not to be revived.

It would be premature to recapitulate the season of 1852, which has not been as yet marked by any striking novely beyond the engagements of Madame de la Grange and M. Bassini. In the above brief summary, we have omitted the mention of many minor details, particularly in the ballet department, but nevertheless the most rapid survey will suffice to show the reader that the quantity of fresh talent brought before public notice during the ten years of the now expiring management has been great indeed.

Sir—May I request you to give publicity to the enclosed statement of the sailing qualities of the space to America, which have new been tested by distances amounting to 7,978 miles, since leaving Plymouth harbor on the 27th of November last?

I feel, sir, that some apology is due to you from me, for thus trespassing on your valuable columns, as my communication has no reference to the matters, political or, polemical, which now engross so much of the public attention on both sides of the Atlantic; but as, in both worlds, some increat still attaches to the performances and whereabouts of the yacht America—and as the capabilities of my little craft as a sea going vessel have been mach questioned by sea going people, I am unwilling that any such misapprehension should continue to exist.

I am fully satisfied with her, in every reaged; may, more, when under sail she has exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

Her admirable behavior, under very trying circumstances of wind and weather, has been made manifest, during the last winter, to many practical seamen of the Malta squadron. Moreover, such is the economy of her rig that she has been distinguished by an almost total absence of repairs during her late protracted cruise.

Had the America been constructed on common lines, or rigged in the ordinary manner, I should not have troubled you with this letter; but, believing her well-judged symmetrical lines, and her simple, admirably working rig, to be the main cause of her unmatched success, I have ventured to tell you of her doings, in the hope that our English yachts may in dustime emulate, if not surpass, the speed and docility of their transathantic sister.

I remain, sir, your obedieht servant,

De Blaquiere.

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a splendid cup, value a hundred guineas, to be sailed for by the yachts of all nations, amongst the entries for which, to contend on Thursday next, (the 22d ult..) is the celebrated American clipper America, which has been specially sent home from Gibraltar by her noble owner, Lord De Blaquiere, for the occasion. Considerable interest was felt at her re-appearance in English waters.

The Australian and California Diggings.—
The bark Benjamin Heape, Captain Hodgson, was off Plymouth on Friday morning. She left Port Philip on the 31st of March, and has a full cargo, including 30,000 ounces of gold, chiefly from the Mount Alexander and Ballarat mines, and 1,190 bales of wool. At her departure the Vanguard, Nelson, Derwent, and several others, were laden and preparing to sail. The Vanguard was short of hands Mr Joseph Cheetham, of Manchester, landed from the bark. He went out thirteen years since as an emigrant, in the Winchester, one of Marshall's ships, and has realized property to the value of 4,000 or 5,000, per annum, Mr Cheetham possesses several curious and valuable nuggets, and proceeds to the manufacturing districts for shipments to the colonies.

The London Glabs says— During the past week no fewer than three cases of defalcation occurred. A youth, aged 17, absconded from Seymour street, Euston square, with a cash-box, containing £60 in gold and silver, a £10 bank note, and a £5 ditto. A person in a situation of trust in Leeds, named Andrews, also disappeared with a considerable sum belonging to others, and an Irishman from Dublin ran off with £65. All the fugitives, it appears, have been traced to vessels sailing for California.

The Potato Crop in Ireland.

The Potato Crop in Ireland.

The Banner of Ulster has the following statemest:—We have taken some pains to ascertain, as far as possible, the actual state of the potato crop in this and the neighboring county, at the present period, and, so far, our inquiries have been less unsatisfactory in their results than we had anticipated. In low grounds, where the crop had been put in about the end of April and early part of May, and where the wet weather affected the plants to a great extent, there is some sickliness of appearance in a few instances, but on the whole the great majority of fields look healthy and flourishing. As we have before stated, diseased potatoes may be expected where inferior seed was planted, especially if such seed has been set in very highly cultivated grounds; but in nearly all the old lea lands the crop of potatoes is quite sound, and will prove a most abundant one. What effect the dreadful thanderstorm which we had, accompanied by severe lightning, on Tuesday night and early on Wednerdey morning, may produce on this crop, is difficult to say; but we fear it will prove injurious. Yesterday the atmosphere was so very close and hot that it became most unfavorable to healthy vegetation, so far as this new precarious crop is concerned. Taking, however, all things into account, we see no reason to expect what is called "a return of the potato disease," as farmers acted with great prudence in the choice of seed this spring, the crop was finished at a very early period of the season, and the labor skilfully effected. There is an immense breadth of ground under potatoes this year, and we would hope that, on the whole, very little loss will be sustained.

THE TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT—THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE—TRADE OF FRANCE.

The tour of Louis Napoleon to Strasburg, to inaugurate the opening a new railroad, is the feature of the news from France. He was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. The following are the latest despatches.

Strasbourg, July 19, 7 o'clock, A. M.

The Director-General to the Minister of Podice:—The night perfectly calm. The prince is going to review the troops. THE TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT-THE ENTRUSIASM

The Director-General to the Minister of Police:—The night perfectly caim. The prince is going to review the troops.

Strassours, July 19, 7 o'clock, A. M.

The Prefect to the Minister of the Interior:—Last evening, after the magnificent defiling of the certice of Alsacians, in which figured 120 cars filled with young girls in appropriate costume, and 1,200 horsemen, the Prince received at his table the representatives of the foreign powers, viz., the envoys extraordinary of Prussin, Bavaria, Wurtemburg Hesse Darmstadt, Baden, and Switzerland, all the general officers present at Strasberg, and all the high functionaries. After dinner, fire-works played along the bastion in front of the Prefecture; and, notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell incessmily, the crowds remained stationary in front of the Hotel, and welcomed the Prince President every time he presented himself at the balcony with his august relation the Grand Duchess Stephanic of Baden. The illuminations of the citade in variegated lamps and the Bengal fires formed a magnificent speciacle. The Prince is now mounting his horse to proceed to the review at the Robertsau, and to witness the maneuvros on the bridge over the Rhine.

Strassuso, July 19—11 50 A. M.)

Kenn, 11 o'clock A. M.

The review has been admirable. The Prince distributed, before the defile, decorations and medals. The defile has been executed amidst shouts of "Vice Napulona." Bridges have been thrown over the smaller arm of the Rhine: and a bridge is at this moment being thrown over the great Rhine. The Grand Duchess is present at the fett. The Envoys of Prussia, Raden, Wurtemburg, Hesse, and Switzerland, are with the Prince The population has followed the Prince everywhere, and has accompanied him with the most sympathetic acclamations, which followed the interest contained and the maneutres of the bridge on the Rhine. On his leaving the Prefecture he was welcomed with the nest centural tent had been creeded on the Rhine. The Prince witnessed the maneutres of the bridge on the Rhine

The Prince afterwards traversed the great bridge to The Prince afterwards traversed the great brings to preceed to Kehl, and to review the troops of the garrison of Baden drawn up under arms. The meet ardent accla-mations welcomed him on the territory of Baden; but when the Prince re-appeared on the French bank of the river, it was no longer enthusiasm—it was frenzy. The

houte of "Fice P.Napoleon." "Five P.Supercor;" the lowers, the bouquets, all formed an chemist impossible

The Prince returned to the Prefecture at a quarter past 12 o'cleck escocted by his staff and the enveys of the foreign powers.

Some orders for expertation have been received during the past week, but not in sufficient number to impart any marked activity to Parisian industry. Owing to the influx of strangers—foreigners and provincials—the retail business has been rather brisk, particularly in articles of nouveautés and tissue. The jewelry branch is still, however, at a complete stand. The fair of Beaucaire opened under the most worable auspices. The Rouenneries and the tissue and woollens of Alsace were in the greatest demand; but the prices demanded by the sellers were so exorbitant that the buyers kept back, in the hope of compelling them to lower their pretensions before the close of the fair. Some of the most extensive manufacturers in the departments have recoived orders, which will keep them employed for several months to come. The sale of raw materials was less brisk than last week at Nantes, Havre, Marseilles, and Bordeaux; and little or ne business was done in articles of colonial trade. The price of flour continued to decline, notwithstanding the efforts made by speculaters to check the depression. It is now nearly certain that the harvest will be abundant. The best flour lost from 3f. to 4f. per sack since the lat inst., and that of inferior quality nearly 5f. The price of cattle was maintained in the Paris markets, where the sale of meat has diminished considerably during the last fortnight, owing to the intense heat. The accounts from the South of France are to the effect that the oddium tuckery had manifested itself in a great number of vineyards in the Herault and Gard, where the vinage was considered to be seriously menaced by that disease. The proprietors accordingly refused the yeards in the Heranit and Gard, where the vin-tage was considered to be seriously menaced by that disease. The proprietors accordingly refused to sell the wines and spirits still remaining in their cellars, and hence the price of both considerably advanced. At Bercy the price of wine had not yet risen, although the accounts from the adjoin-ing wine districts were unfavorable. In Burgundy the preduce was not expected to amount to may ing wine districts were unfavorable. In Burgundy the produce was not expected to amount to more than one half that of an ordinary year. Little business in silks has been as yet done in Lyons, St. Etienne, and other markets, although the article abounded, and prices tended to decline. The flax crop, which in Flanders had been menaced by the bad weather in June, has recovered, and was most abundant. It is, however, inferior in coality.

The Parliamentary session of the Piedmontese Chambers has just terminated, and the Legislature of that country stands prorogued to the 18th of November. In spite of the difficulties with which the government has had to contend—a Ministerial crisis which deprived M. d'Azeglio of the ablest of his colleagues, the hostility of the clergy, and the impatience of the liberal party—the result of the session is satisfactory, and the progress of the representative system in Piedmont real and tangible.

Markets.

Markets.

Manchester State of Trane July 20.—We have had a very quiet market to-day and business was consequently limited. In yarms the demand for India was very slight indeed, but warps and water twist were in good demand. Spinners are well engaged and consequently prices remain firm. For goods the home trade houses were those mostly inquiring. The exporters to Isdia have not received any encouragement from recent advices but the news from China and the Brazils, is of a better character, and there is promise of a good trade to both those places for some time.

Liverbool Cotton Market, July 20.—The sales of cotton to day are estimated at 4000 to 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 are taken for export and 500 on speculation. They include 150 Pernam and Maranham, at 6½ to 7½; 250 Earst at 44 to 4½; and 89 Sea Islands at 16½ to 23d. The market closes heavily, yet prices of all kinds are unchanged. The imports since Thursday are 45,000 bales.

Liverbool Conx Market, July 20.—The weather during the past week has been intensely close and hot, forcing the growing corn crops towards maturity, and we have consequently had an inactive business, with almost nominal prices. The imports of grain and flour this week are not large, but fully equal to the moderate demand we have from millers and dealers. There was a good attendance of millers and dealers and flour were on a moderate seale, and to supply present wants, but made up a better business than for several market days. What recovered the small decline of Friday, and well conditioned flour supported the rates of this day se might. Indian corn was in small supply and fally as dear. Oats, barley, beans, and peas were without change of value.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The particular feature at this establishment is the magic display of Professor Macallister, whose dexterity and elegant tricks or deceptions are generally admired. He is drawing very good houses, and is admired by all who visit the theatre.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Anderson, the great Windowski and Market an

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Anderson, the great Wizard of the North, is also doing a very good business at this establishment. Of all the exhibitions of his power in necromancy, the inexhaustible bottle seems the most surprising, and is relished most by the audience.

Niblo's Ganden.—The French and Spanish dancers, who have given such general satisfaction and pleasure since their first appearance at Niblo's, are to appear this evening in a grand divertisement, and the dramatic company in a vaudeville.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The dramatic amusements which are given at this popular resort continue to draw large audiences. The selections made by Manager Purdy are light and interesting. Tonight the entertaining drama of the "Yaukee Footman," and the drama of "Kenneth," will be given.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The French opera company and the Bousset family, and, alternately, the Rousset family and the vaudeville company, present a rich treat for the enjoyment of those families who are stopping in the city. The garden is cool and the air refreshing. A fine bill for to-night.

American Museum.—White's Serenaders give

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—White's Seremaders give regro delineations every day at this establishment. Besides this, the visiters have the privilege of view-ing the innumerable curiosities with which the Museum abounds.

CHEISTY'S OVERA HOUSE.—The melodies and in-

Curisty's Opera House.—The melodies and instrumental performances which are given every evening at this favorite resort, draw, as usual, large assemblages. The solos on the violin and accordeon are excellent.

Wood's Minstrels.—The new, beautiful, and pathetic song, called "Poor Uncle Tom," as rendered by this company, is received nightly with enthasiastic cheers. T. F. Briggs' benefit comes off tonight—it is hoped his friends will give him a humper.

BEGONLYN MUSEUM. - Donetti's troupe of trained

animals are to appear at this establishment to-mor-row night, and continue throughout the week. This will be an unusual treat for the citizens of MR. AND MRS. B. WILLIAMS are the first stars

regaged for the opening of the next theatrical compaign at the Broadway theatre. Mad. Anna Bishop gave a concert at the Ocean House Hall, Newport, on Monday evening.

Domestic Miscellary.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held in New Jersey on the 16th September, its object being to recommend candidates on the platform of the Maine Liquor law. A man named William Allen fell from a house in

Front street, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, and died in a few minutes. The President of the United States has removed be land office from Green Bay to Menaska.

The Princeton Whig says that a neat and plair monument of marble has been erected over the grave of Aaron Burr, lately. The inscription is, "Aaron Burr, born Feb. 6th, 1756, died Sept. 14th, 1856. A Colonel in the army of the Revolution Vice President of the United States, from 1801 to 1805."

A few deaths by cholera have occurred at Canellton and Hawesville. It has also been prevailing Lexington, Mo., and Lawrenceville, Ill.

A few cases of cholera have occurred in George-town, Ohio.

The cholera has made its appearance at Athens, in Fayette county. On the 27th ult. there were seven cases and three deaths.

The body of W. S. Montgomery, who was drowned in Mobile Bay, was found on the 24th ult.

in Mobile Bay, was found on the 24th ult.

Lockport and vicinity were visited with a tremendous thunder storm on Thursday night, and several barns were struck by lightning.

Professor Norton, late of Brown University, has received the appointment of Professor of Civil Engineering, in Yale College.

A son of B. S. Farrington, of Woonsocket Falls, R. I., was drowned in Blackstone river, at that place, on Saturday, 24th ult.

on Saturday, 24th ult.

The number of deaths in Boston for the week ending July 31st, was ninety-two-twenty-seven Americans and sixty-five foreigners. Noah Winship, employed on the local freight train, was killed on Saturday afternoon, at West Acton, by falling between the cars.

THE HEALEH OF CHARLESTON .-- Understanding that various rumors are being circulated in the in terior, that the cholera and yellow fever are prevailing in this city, we most cheerfully state—and we deing in this city, we most cheerfully state—and we do so on the highest authority—that there is not, nor has there been, a single case of either of these diseases in the city this season.—Charleston Courier, 30th ult

Philadelphia on Monday evening, that Matthias Skupinski had made, another confession, in the pre-sence of several gentlemen, in which he denies everybim It is said that he new denies the actual kill-ing of the boy Lehman.

Affairs in Canada OUR QUEEN CORRESPONDE

QUEBBG, July 31, 1852. Gunno, July 31, 1852.

Heerdary Corwin's Visit to Uanada—The Ory for Peace—The Trade Convention—Mr. Drummond's Beigniorial Bill—Caucus Meeting of the Tories-Canons of Canada-Provincial Libra-ry-Reduction in the Price of Crown Lands-Ac-

cident on board a Steamer, &c.
The arrival of Secretary Corwin, coming close upon the fiery articles of some of the American journals, and the not less warlike distribes of the juvenile portion of the Canadian press, gave rise to much speculation, and to not a few ingenious, but incorrect surmises. I have reason to believe that the main theme of conversation, between Mr. Corwin and our Ministry, was the almost forgetten scheme of reciprocity, which the recent fishery dis-pute has again brought under the serious notice of your government. Canada has power, of course, to treat with the States respecting the fish-cries; the literal construction which is now being

to treat with the States respecting the fishcries; the literal construction which is now being
put upon the treaty of 1818, and the act of parnament carrying it out, is entirely the work of
the imperial government. Whether or not this new
view of matters be owing to the refusal of the
Washington cabinet to consent to the reciprocity
scheme, I am not prepared to state. It would seem
likely enough.

Meanwhile, all sensible men are loudly deprecating the senseless cry of the ignobile vulgus on
both sides, for war. No one fancies for a moment
that any serious results will flow from these
asinine brayings; but, though empty as the
wind, they still tend to promote a spirit of unhandsome jealousy—I mean strife between two
countries, whose all innee ought to be like the laws
of the Medes and Persians—unalterable. Britain
has everything to lose—her colonies, her trade, her
prosperity—and nothing to gain in case of a war;
and as to the States engaging in a naval conflict
about a few miserable barrels of cod or mackerel,
the thing is absurd. Britain could concentrate in a
fortnight, at Halifax, more armed vessels than compose the whole American navy; and ten days after
the first shot was fired, half the seaports in the
Union would be blockaded. But, 'tis charging a
windmill with Quixotic valour to disprove the arguments of the "war men." Mr. Webster and the
officials of Downing street, will settle the whole
difficulty by a single combat—with goose quills.

The Trade Convention, of which I spoke to you in
a recent letter, is to be held here early in August. Delegates have now been chosen from all
the Boards of Trade in the Province I notice
among their number, many, who are openly, and
not a few who are secretly, in favor of a closer bond

The Trade Convention, of which I spoke to you in a recent letter, is to be held here early in August. Delegates have now been chosen from all the Boards of Trade in the Province I notice among their number, many, who are openly, and not a few who are secretly, in favor of a closer bond of union between this country and the American Consul at Quebec is one of our delegates. What they will do, or whether they will do anything, remains to be seen. The Montrealers have a fresh panacea for the commercial ills of Canada every quarter at least; but their projects are still born. Mr. Gould, or some other clever man, whers them into existente in a brilliant speech; the Herant puffs their excellence, and they die, forgotten and unlamented. Such a meteor was the British American league—such an ephemoral career was destined for the Zollveroin scheme, which promised a cornecopia to these provinces.

In the brief sketch of the programme of the ministry for the approaching session of Parliament, contained in one of my recent letters, I stated that no pledge had been given that the seigniorial tenure question would be taken up. I was the less surprised at this seeming omission, as, in common with many, I had all along fancied Mr. Drummond's bill to be a mere electoral manœuvre. I find, however, that the ministry have determined to make a bona fide attempt to pass it, during the next session. A single sentence will perhaps suffice to give you an inkling of its tenor. It assumes that all the lands in Lower Canada were granted originally to the seigniors as a trust, and not as a free-hold, feudally dependent on the crown; and draws the terrible inference from these premises, that the seigniors were bound, in their turn, to concede these lands to settlers at a fixed, and generally nominal, rate. Now, a vast portion of the arable lands in Lower Canada have been, during the last half century, sold, or conceded, at rates double, triple, and quadruple those which Mr. Drummond's bill assumes to have been the maximum. The bill deliberat

three years ago, he actually kicked out of the library of the House, as a traitor and a rebel.

The census of Canada, which is now nearly complete, shows a steady increase in both provinces. For the first time, Upper Canada is ahead, numbering 952,000 souls; and Lower Canada, though falling behind, can by no means complain of its inhabitants having propagated their kind at such a rate as to raise their number to 904,000. Some of the Upper Canadians are already clamoring for a change in the representation law, giving them a preponderence in the House,

The Provincial Library begins to present a very respectable appearance. Of the old library, a few volumes remained after the fire of 1849, which were increased last fall by purchases and donations to 7,000 volumes. The number of works is now estimated at 17,000, Mr. Varibault, the Assistant Librarian, having spent £4,000 in England and France in the purchase of books during the past winter. These works are admirably selected; the standard authors in almost every department of human acquirement, are to be found in the list. To those the government of France was pleased to add a few volumes of precious works, chiefly relating to naval service and travels. It is expected that before the dissolution of this Parliament, the number of volumes will exceed 40,000; a sulended collection for the canisal of a Province. expected that before the dissolution of this Parlia-ment, the number of volumes will exceed 40,000; a splendid collection for the capital of a Province. The library hall is admirably laid out. Recesses line the hall on either side, with tables and chairs for those who would study; the most classic disposi-tion of the works has been adopted; and, amid the respectful silence which prevails, one could almost fancy oneself in one of the noble libraries of Eu-

The Canadien (official) states that £50,000 is to The Canadien (official) states that £30,000 is to be appropriated, during the next session of Parliament, to the opening of roads on the crown lands; £15,000 to be devoted to each Province. The price of crown lands is to be reduced; those in Lower Canada will be disposed of at 3s., 2s. Is 6d. and Is, per acre; in Upper Canada the prices are fixed at 7s 6d. and 4s. according to the locality.

An accident occurred, on Monday, on board the steamer Pilot. The promenade deek gave way, and many persons were precipitated on to the main deck. No deaths ensued, but some fourteen or fifteen people were severely bruised.

STADACONA.

OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO, C. W., July 31, 1852.

Prip to Canada—The Commerce of Lake Ontario— The Anti-Fillibuster Letter-The Canadian Views of the Lundy's Lane Affair-The Fisheries-Appearance of Toronto-Paul Julien and Catherine I bade adieu to the Falls yesterday morning,

and took the cars to Queenstown, en route to this metropolis of Western Canada. At Queenstown, a steamboat was in waiting, and within half an hour we were travelling down to the mouth of the Niagara. New we are on the broad bosom of Lake Ontario. The wind is fresh-the lake has not regained a state of calmness since the wild storm of the preceding night-and the boat rises with the swell, and pitches about, so that most of the fe-maies on board are affected with sea sickness. One thing which struck me as somewhat remarkable in crossing Ontario, was the non-appearance of a single sail within the whole range of vision, on any side. This does not speak well for the commerce carried on along its shores. When we reached Toronto, the same fact occurred to me with greater force, on seeing the very small number of schoolars and sloops in the port; and I thought that if that much talked of question of annexation was finally set at rest, in the way it ought to be, Toronto would not long remain in the condition of a beautiful lake bay, without vessels or commerce.

Apropos of this—one of the morning papers here, to day, comments upon the letter of your Montreal correspondent, signed "Anti-Fillibuster," and on the Henald editorial article calling attention to it. The Colonist says they "would not notice such wild fancies, were it not that there has been a good deal of talking and threatening about annexation, in the New York papers, for a little time past, and that we sail within the whole range of vision, on any side.

themselves the treable of speculating upon such at topic, as they will enly have their speculations of the Lundy's Lane victory, and maningly says, it is not surprising that a celebrated humbug abould make a fortune by exhibiting weelly horses, and other such like marvels, among a people who would flock in such crawds to celebrate their victory' at Lundy's Lane. Another of the meaning papers writes on the same subject. "Year could no more convince a Yankee that his troops were driven off the field to Chippewa, leaving their artillery behind them, as soon as the British reinforcement had arrived, than you could make them believe that black was white. They will not admit that they were beaten at Queenstewn." So you see that there are two sides to the story and the Canadians claim the victory just as bettinately as the Americans do. From all that I have read and heard about it, I would be inclined to say that both armies felt simultaneously they had get a sound drubbing at Lundy's Lane, and thought it would be just as good to have a cessation of hos. tillities. They, therefore, turned their back upon each other and marched off the field, little caring at the time who would claim the victory."

The fisheries' question attrack a good deal of attention here; but the general sentiment in respect to the matter is, that the Yankee politicians are endeavoring to create an excitement about it, east to aid their own electioneering schemes. Mr Webster is accused of taking the course he has dene, from his desire to gain popularity in the negotiarlous which must take place on that subject with the British anthorities. But the idea of any serious disturbance arising out of it, does not seem to have any existence at all.

I was much pleased with the clean and regular appearance of Fronno. The city is well laid out, the streets spacious, and business appears to be pretty active. The public buildings are for the most part of handsome design and good construction. The churches are built in a mice stylejof architecture, and some of

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 30, 1852.

Wedding in High Life at the Springs—The Catholic Marriage Ceremony—The Wedding Soirce, &c., &c.

The myriad population of this charming village

has been for some time past anxiously waiting the marriage of the lovely and accomplished Miss Ellen Harden to Mansfield Walworth, the youngest sen of ex-Chancellor Walworth, which joyful event took place at St. Peter's Church yesterday morning at 10 'clock. Long before the hour announced for the ceremony the hotels began to pour fourth crowds of visiters eager to witness a ceremony so novel to most of them as a Catholic wedding, and when the bridal party arrived at the church every nook and corner was pre-occupied, and it was with difficulty they succeeded in reaching the places reserved for them The beauty and fashion of the Springs were present,

The beauty and fashion of the Springs were present, and hundreds were unwillingly forced to relinquish all chance of access, and to return back to their all most descred hotels.

The wedding party consisted of the bride and the groom, attended by the first bridesmaid and groomsman, the beautiful Miss Mary Putnam, of this village, and Mr. Clinton Cassioy, of Albany, and the vivacious and interesting Miss D. Thompson, daughter of the late Judge Thompson, and Mr. C. Putnam, of New York, as second bridesmaid and groomsman they were accompanied by Chancellor Walworth and his lady, the vidow of the chiralric Colonel Harden, of Kentucky, whose death in one of the early battles of Mexico was so universally mourned. Mrs. Walworth is a lady of the finest womanly feelings and virtues, and her residence here is a great accession to our village circles.

When order was restored, and the immense auditory were quieted, the groom led the bride to the altar, where they were married by the Rev. Clarence Walworth, an elder son of the Chanceller, whose piety and eloquence are already well known. He returned, I understand, last year from Europe, where he had resided for several years, and was ordained a priest. He is attached to the Redemato-

eturned, I understand, last year fren where he had resided for several years, an dained a priest. He is attached to the Rederapto-rists, a missionary order in the Catholic church. The marriage ceremony being in Latin, with the excep-tion of the consent of the parties, which is in Engrists, a missionary order in the Canonic characterists, a missionary order in the Canonic characterists marriage ecremony being in Latin, with the exception of the consent of the parties, which is in English, was unintelligible to most of those who were near enough to hear the words of the ciergyman. It occupied in itself but a few moments, when the couple returned to their seats, and the ceremony of High Mass begun, Father Walworth officiating. Several Catholic clergymen were present, among whem the Vicar General of the Diocese of Albany; the Very Haye Mr. Conroy was pointed out to me, and Rov. Thomas Daly, formerly of Saratoga Springs, now of Albany. Father, Walworth addressed the married couple on the holiness of the marriage contract, taking his text from St. John. He spoke a word of fervent admonition, and when he addressed them as their near and dear relative, his language was truly touching and cloquent. Towards the conclusion of the mass, the married couple once more approached the altar-rail, and received nuptial benediction, and no sooner was the mass ended, than the bridal party left the church, and in an instant their carriages were whirling towards the church to ponder over what they had seen, and gossip at their leisure about the events of the morning. There was in the appearance of the bridal party an evident avoidance of any display, being dressed in the strictest simplicity, exhibiting, as I think, great judgment, considering the condition of the church, which is in process of demolition preparatory to the erection of a new edifice. Notwithstanding, however, the fair bride and her charming maids were much admired.

Early in the evening the crowd of the morning, augmented by hundreds of other invited guests, repaired to the chancellor's residence at Pine Grove. A shower in the afternoon had cooled the air, and rerestored a grateful temperature to the viilage; but the levely grove in which the guest had hoped termine when the seath and the condition beauting the condition of the morning.

restored a grateful temperature to the village; but the lovely grove in which the guest had hoped to ramble was too damp, and they were obliged to remain within doors. On entering the parlor, we were received by the venerable chancellor and his lady, and then passed on to where were the bride and grooms. surrounded by their maids and groomsmen, all attired in the extreme of taste and fashion, in admirable contrast to their costume of the morning. The bride and her maids were richly habited in white, with exquisite wreaths of the choicest and most lovely flowers about their foreheads, and long and delicately wrought veils, and immense trains of white satin. The groom and groomsmen were dressed with great discrimination, and in the most approved wedding gear. It was a beautiful sight; the brilliantly lighted rooms and flitting figures of the great, with whom the room was fairly swarming. The éluc of the springs were present. Washington Irving and Lord Willoughby, as he is familiarly called, were vieing with each other in their attentions. Hon. Francis Granger I recognised among the crowd, and Judge Willard, Hon. Bradford Wood of Albany, and many other men of note were there. The famous Mr. Bush, for so many years a visiter here, that we are almost tempted to call her a resident; Mrs. Bradford Wood, Edward C. Delavan and lady, Mrs. Dr. Allen, Miss Montague, Miss Hay, Miss Warren, Mrs. Backus, were among the ladies whom I recognized.

At ten o clock supper was announced. It had

Miss Warren, Mrs. Backus, were among the ladica whom I recognized.

At ten o'clock supper was announced. It had been prepared most sumptuously by Briare, of Albany. Every delicacy of the season abounded, and the multitude of guests did ample justice to the hospitality of the Chancellor's table. At cleren, the guests began to depart, and before twelve o'clock had sounded, the "lights were fled," and the "banquet hall deserted." Young and old joined in hearty wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the married couple.

joined in hearty wishes for the prosperity and mappiness of the married couple.

Mr. Manefield Walworth is a young lawyer, lawly returned from the Law University at Cambridge, and is a recent convert to the Catholic faith, as is likewise his bride, and her bridesmald, Miss Putnam. It is, I understand, the intention of Mr. Walworth to enter upon the practice of his profession here, and his energy, talent, and accomplishments, give promise of future usefulness and success. The wedding has been long anticipated, and will long serve as a topic of conversation, and a theme for the surmises of the sojourners here.

Converses.